ent here," Ifr. Johnson replied, "and believe, furthermore, the city should ave a city charter that would be a odel for the rest of the country."

fore the committee on the election of the President, Vice President and rep-

resentatives in Congress.
"The trouble has been," said Representative Johnson, "that some one always has introduced some such bill, but somehow or other no one has pushed them har, enough."

In the approrediations committee Rep-In the appror dations committee, Representative Page hopes that the forth-



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model for the rest of the country."

Mr. Bailey to Push Bill.

Representative Bailey of Pennsylvania, a member of the District committee, introduced early in the session a local self-government bill, and will push it. Representative Austin of Tennessee introduced a toja. contribution by the government will be so interwoven that the respective bene-enacted into law was the opinion ex- fits cannot be apportioned. Tennessee introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitucion so as to give the District the representation in Congress of a state. This bill is before the committee on the election of taken by the House.

Citizens' Contentions Upheld.

"The report of the committee is no

"In fact, the report takes absolutely the opposite stand. It establishes the claim that the United States should contribute to the support of the District of Columbia. It upholds the contention of the citizens' committee in nearly every respect. It was framed to foster a national pride in the National

foster a national pride in the National Capital.

"We could not find justification for continuing a fixed proportion of contribution from the federal Treasury; and to tell the truth, I do not believe it would have been wise to attempt to put anything like that through the House. The way I view the proposal, it will take out of the debates on District matters all the demagoguery that has characterized them in the past at certain times. many congressmen go home and To the Editor of The Star: "So many congressing go loving and tell their people that they voted against this half-and-half plan and make po-litical capital out of it.

Plan to Fix Tax Rate. "I believe, and I may incorporate my ideas in a bill, that every year the cen-

erings and quarrels over how much the United States should pay toward removing ashes, etc., in Washington. So much of the debate on District matters has been of the character that surrounds the annual comedy on mile-age and garden seeds, that hereafter I hope that it will allow broad and con-structive statesmanship to have a

he had been able to analyze the full report.

"I regret, however," he said, "that the joint select committee failed to report for a fixed ratio of the expenses of the capital to be borne by the federal government. There always is the danger that some ongress, owing to the state of the national Treasury, may be inclined to let the amount raised by taxation in the District run the local government. The government, however, should pay its share of the capital's expenses, I always have contended."

tended."

The feeling seems to exist that the proposed new plan of caring for the District will have to be tried out and if it is found wanting, the law will have to be changed again.

U. S. to Do More, Not Less.

Reports that members of the House who have contended in the past that the taxation in the District was too low and that the federal government should pay much less of the expenses of the District than under the half-andhalf plan, are now contending that the joint select committee's report vindi-cates their attitude, caused some comment by the Senate members of the

ment by the Senate members of the joint committee.

Senator Chilton said that on the contrary the report showed that the citizens of the District are taxed as high as the citizens of other cities similar in size to Washington. Instead of proposing that the government do less for the District than it has in the past, he said that the report proposes that the government do more.

No Safeguard for District in Joint Committee's Plan. Is Mr. Macfarland's View

No safeguard whatever for the citizens of the District, no assurance that Con-gress will appropriate for the government's just share of the expenses of the National Capital, is contained in the plan recommended by the joint select con tee of Congress on the fiscal relations be-tween the United States and the Dis-trict, according to a statement issued trict, according to a statement issued today by Henry B. F. Macfarland, as chairman of the joint citizens' committee which contended for the retention of the half-and-half plan. Mr. Macfarland said: "It is, of course, regrettable that the joint committee did not recommend the continuance of the half-and-half plan, since without such definite proportion there can be no assurance that the nation will contribute regularly as much as the District taxpayers, or as much as the capital needs.

Bonded Debt Payments.

"The principle is recognized by the ommittee in its provision for a continu ance of the payment of the bonded debt on the 'half-and-half' plan. Otherwise the bondholders would have no certainty of payment beyond the amount of the yield of the District taxation. "The logic of all other statements

coming appropriation bill may be framed along the lines of the committee report.

There is a chance that if the legislation framed on the report is not enacted by the time the appropriation bill finally is passed, the rules committee may be asked to grant a special rule by which the matter may be placed in the appropriation bill. That is being talked of. Between the two committees something definite will be done, it is believed.

Senators Expect Action.

That the recommendations of the joint select committee of Congress doing away with the half-and-half plan of appropriating for the District and substituting an indeterminate plan of contribution by the government will be

the report except hose about the half-and adequate progress, for all the rest of the report is practically what we maintained before the joint committee. It is very gratifying that the joint committee actopts our contention that we are not under-assessed and sufficiently taxed. Its report completely answers the misleading statements as to our assessment and taxation which furnished the chief argument for the aboiltion of the half-and-half plan in the last Congress. It is equally gratifying that the joint committee recommends that Congress, in making appropriations, should treat this as the aboiltion of the half-and-half plan of appropriating for the District and substituting an indeterminate plan of contribution by the government will be

Rejection Approved.

"It is gratifying that the proposition to cover the District taxes into the national Treasury as miscellaneous eccipts of the government was re ecommends that District tax money treated as a trust fund for strictly district expenses.

"In fact, the whole report with the one exception of that portion dealing with the half-and-half plan, which seems incongruous, is admirable from our point of view, since it adopts every point we made in our brief and in our arguments except that appropriations for expenses should be made in a lefinite proportion.
"I feel that the labors of the joint citizens' committee were well worth all the time and effort they cost."

PAN-AMERICAN PARK IN WASHINGTON URGED

Proposed as Permanent Memorial of Present Movement for

Closer Relations.

This pan-American meeting in Wash ington has called forth sentiments having a deep significance for the future of the western hemisphere. What enduring, physical token of this sent ideas in a bill, that every year the census bureau should take an average of four cities comparable in size to Washington and determine the amount of money raised in each for public purposes, this to include the state, municipal and school taxes.

"Then the Commissioners should strike an average out of that, and with a valuation on property at full figures, arrange the tax rate accordingly, and raise the required amount. After that the government should contribute its share. ment is to be created, commemorating

For years the idea has been set forth wherein our sister nations to the south can erect and maintain such buildings and permanent exhibits as will best illustrate their respective achievements and resources. The sites should be leased to them on long time and at a nominal sum, only sufficient to keep up the grounds, and they should do the rest. This would be a fraternal act never to be forgotten by our sister republics, and would draw us and keep us close together as nothing else could, fostering educational, commercial and amicable personal relations in a most stimulating and beneficial manner to all participants.

age and garden seeds, that hereafter in hope that it will allow broad and constructive statesmanship to have a chance."

Senator Chilton of West Virginia, chairman of the Joint select committee, said he thought the unanimous report should bear weight with Congress and that he expected its recommendation would be enacted into law.

No Special Act Really Needed.

"No special act really is needed," he said. "The change in the plan of making appropriations for the District can be carried in the District to the advantage of the opportunity to the said of the recommendations of the committee, said to make them as permanent as possaid to the proposition to the said that as possaid to the proposition to the said that as possaid to the proposition to the said that as possaid to the proposition to the proposition to the said that as possaid to the proposition to the said that as possaid to the proposition to t

WAR OFFICIALLY REPORTED

report

ment which yesterday took possession of a churchyard to the north of Czartorysk was driven out during the night.

Balkan theater: The situation is unchanged.

AUSTRIAN STATEMENT IENNA, January 6, via London, Janu-

ary 7: Russian theater of war: On the east Galicia and Bessarabian fronts the activity has slackened considerably. The enemy has kept our positions under sporadic artillery fire, but his infantry has nowhere attacked. Along the remaining portions of the north-eastern front there have been no im-

TURKISH STATEMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 6:

ing. The enemy directed his fire principally against our center and right wing. A hostile cruiser and an armored ship participated. In the afternoon an armored ship and a monitor vigorously bombarded the same positions and inflicted damage of no great importance on a small portion of our trenches. Our artillery replied energetically and bombarded effectively the landing places at Seddul Bahr and Teke Burnu, as well as a concentration of troops. One of our shots struck the hostile cruiser, which ceased firing.

January 3 our Anatolian batteries bombarded the landing places at Seddul Bahr and Teke Burnu with considerable effect.

Our boot; at Ari Burnu (evacuated by Both of these explanations have been been armored ship and a monitor vigorously at an automatic armored and an automatic armored and an automatic armored and an automatic armored and automatic armored ship participated and automatic armored ship participated and automatic armored ship and a monitor vigorously benderic plantage in the country, driving the belts of a thousand industries, pumping water in the country, driving the belts of a thousand industries, pumping water in the country, driving the belts of a thousand industries, pumping water in the country, driving the belts of a thousand industries, pumping water in the country, driving the belts of a thousand industries, pumping water in the country, driving the belts of a thousand industries, pumping water in the country, driving the belts of a thousand industries, pumping water in the country, driving the belts of a thousand industries, pumping water in the country, driving the belts of a thousand industries, pumping water in the country, driving th portion of our trenches. Our artillery replied energetically and bombarded effectively the landing places at Seddul Bahr and Teke Burnu, as well as a concentration of troops. One of our shots struck the hostile or cruiser, which ceased firing.

January 3 our Anatolian batteries bombarded the landing places at Seddul-Bahr and Teke Burnu with considerable effect.

Our book; at Ari Burnu (evacuated by

the allies) has been increased to 2,000 cases of hand grenades, a field kitchen and a quantity of ammunition for artillery.

BELGIAN STATEMENT.

PARIS, January 7:

The following official statement was issued last night by the Belgian war

artillery fighting has been very active Noordschoote and Steenstracte. Our batteries are successfully opposing the enemy's bomb throwers in action in the resident in the region of Poesele.

BRITISH STATEMENT.

ONDON, January 7: n addition to the raid on the aero-

drome at Douai, another raid was carried out Wednesday by eleven of our machines against a stores depot at Le Sars.

at Le Sars.

Yesterday morning one of our patrols
dispersed a party of Germans just
north of the Somme with hand grenades.

The artillery activity on both sides

yesterday was principally confined to the areas east of Armentieres and southeast and northeast of Ypres. MONTENEGRIN STATEMENT.

PARIS, January 7: The Montenegrin official report of January 5 as received here says: On the 3d, on the eastern front, there were lively artillery and infantry combats. All the enemy's attempts were repulsed. On the 4th, on the northern front, there was an artillery

On our Sanjak front the Austrians at-tacked from all directions, but were everywhere repulsed. On the other fronts there were feeble artillery

ITALIAN STATEMENT.

Our hardy patrols, gaining a foothold on the mountain ridges which ascend from the Astico to Luzerna

have damaged the enemy's redoubts and shelters. in the Fella valley our heavy artillery has destroyed near Malborgeth works which the enemy was completing. The works included artillery im-

placements. n the Tolmino bridgehead repeated on the Tolmino bridgehead repeated enemy attempts to approach our lines were speedlly repulsed. There has been a lively artillery duel from Plava to the sea.

There have been numerous incursions by enemy aviators in the valley of Lagarina and on the heights of the Isonzo, which were accompanied in many places by bomb throwing. No damage resulted.

· RUSSIAN STATEMENT PETROGRAD, January 6, via Londo

from the Gulf of Riga to the Priper river, at various points, there have been infantry firing and artillery duels and reconnoissances. In the Riga region at many places the Ger-

mans are using expanding bullets. mans are using expanding bullets.
Our troops occupied the cemetery at Czartorysk and, driving out the enemy, made further progress.
On the Stripa front and northeast of Czernowitz our troops have established themselves in the enemy positions that they captured. Every attempt to take the offensive in the region of Bojana was repulsed by our fire.

There is no change in the situation on the Caucasus front. FRENCH STATEMENT.

Nothing of importance occurred last night, the war office announced this afternoon. esterday's French official communica-

Yesterday's French official communications read:
In Belgium we successfully cannonaded the defensive organizations of the enemy, particularly in the regions of Steenstraete, Hetsas and Boesinghe.
In Artois our batteries dropped projectiles on the railway station of Bysleux, on the hill south of Arras, during the passage of a train.
In Champagne, in the course of an intense bombardment by our artillery on the German trenches to the north of the Navarin farm, we destroyed all the material of attack by gases, several reservoirs being blown up.
In the course of the night there was slight activity on the part of the artillery. In Artois, in the neighborhood of the road to Lille, the enemy exploded a mine, but was not able to occupy the excavation.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we took under fire enemy patrols and workmen engaged in repairing the occupy the excavation

trenches,

Champagne the bombardment carn Champagne the bombardment car-ried out yesterday by our batteries at divers points on the enemy's front was particularly effective to the west of the Maison de Champagne, where the German trenches were filled in.

LIMITS HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS. Senator Works Introduces Bill to

Amend Existing Act. Senator Works of California today ntroduced a bill to amend the act regulating the height of buildings. It provides that no building in the resi-GERMAN STATEMENT.

GERMAN STATEMENT.

BERLIN, January 7. via London, 2:35 point of the roof or parapet; nor shall t exceed the width of the street or nothing to which it abuts, less ten feet, but in the case of buildings on streets from sixty Eastern theater: The Russian detach- to sixty-five feet wide the maximum

THE RISE OF GASOLINE

By Frederic J. Haskin.

leaped into prominence as a national Motorists are paying twice portant events.

(talian theater of war: In the coastal district the enemy artillery fire at some points has again increased. North of Dolle our troops again repulsed repeated attacks, and thus maintained the captured position. In the Tyrolean frontier district there have been vigorous artillery encounters in the Buckenstein and Riva districts.

Southeastern theater of war: North of Southeastern theater of war: North of the property should be surprised if the price went to 35 cents in the near future. The reason for the rise is apparently shrouded in mystery. A dozen theories are paying twice as much for a gallon as they did a year ago. The federal trade commission may be called upon to investigate or else a congressional committee will problem. Motorists are paying twice as much for a gallon as they did a year ago. The federal trade commission may be called upon to investigate or else a congressional committee will problem. Motorists are paying twice as much for a gallon as they did a year ago. The federal trade commission may be called upon to investigate or else a congressional committee will problem. Motorists are paying twice as much for a gallon as they did a year ago. The federal trade commission may be called upon to investigate or else a congressional committee will problem. Motorists are paying twice as much for a gallon as they did a year ago. The federal trade commission may be called upon to investigate or else a congressional committee will problem. tricts.

outheastern theater of war: North of Derane (Montenegro) and west of Rozaj the attack of our troops of the army of Gen. von Koevess is proceeding favorably.

In the Bocchedicat-Tara sector there has been some artillery activity on both sides during the last few days. Otherwise the situation is unchanged. rich man's toy is long past. The motors of the United States have passed the 2,000,000 mark by several hundred thousand-in other words CONSTANTINOPLE, January 6:

The morning of January 4 there was a of them in some form or other. The fairly heavy artillery duel at the Dardanelles, as well as bomb throwing. The enemy directed his fire tractor. Besides the motor cars there in the besides the motor cars there is a subject to the control of the contr

advanced, but a close scrutiny of the facts hardly bears them out.

The situation may be summed up by saying that conditions justify higher priced gasoline, but the rise came sooner and pushed the price higher than was absolutely necessary. The producers saw the increase coming, and apparently forestalled it a little. The fact that they stored their crude oil in anticipation of better prices was in litself a factor that brought those prices up. Thus in Oklahoma there are to lay about 80,000,000 barrels of oil in surface or pipe line storage. Much of this cannot be bought from the holders at any price. speaking in reason. They are confident that the market will go up and they will not sell. The withdrawal of great stocks of crude oil, such as these necessarily forces the price up.

The Appalachian oil fields, where the best grades of petroleum flow, have also probably Producers' Tendency an immense

To Hold Their Stock. reserve stock, though the nolders are not giving out any figures It is no more than natural that these companies should hold up their oil when the price goes up as it has from to \$2.15 for the same grade in December. The point worth noting is that

to \$2.15 for the same grade in December. The point worth noting is that in any industry, the raw material of which comes from a relatively small number of sources any general advance in price is always greater than conditions seem to warrant, because the tendency of producers to hold their stock for a further rise qutckly brings on a shortage.

Far-sighted oil men anticipated the present increase by an observation of three main factors. The first and most striking of these is the finmense increase in foreign demand for gasoline. The European war might be described as a battle of motors. Countless motor trucks, converted omnibuses, touring cars, racing cars and a host of specially built vehicles form the vital means of transportation and communication on both sides. The fleets of aeroplanes and Zeppelins consume immense quantities of gasoline, though the allied blockade has forced Germany to develop several substitutes. As undevoid's leading gasoline producer, the united States feels the effect of Units state of things in a greatly increased export business. The exports lave jumped from an annual hundred million gallons before the war to a figure between three and four hundred million gallons a year today. These latter figures represent from 30 to fo per cent of our total production, and alone explain quite a rise in price.

The normal domestic demandi for gasdine also increases at a surprising

rate, as we adl

Big Falling Off in daily to our Flow of Gasoline. 2,225,1000 auto-700,000 internal combustion engines and our 300,000 motor beats. Each week the domestic consumption of gasoline is approximately 50,000 gallons greater than it was the week before. Such increased demand at a time of shortage is quite a factor in raising prices

is quite a factor in raising prices, though under ordinary conditions it might only stimulate the search for new wells.

The third cause of the current high price, and perhaps the most important of all, is the falling off in the flow of gasoline-bearing crude oil. This factor is likely to be overlooked, because the net production of crude oil for the year 1915 is estimated by the geological sur-

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vey to be slightly greater than even the record-breaking output of 1914. All crude oil is not alike, however. From some of it a high percentage of gasoline can be extracted, and from the record-breaking output of 1915. Now some of it a high percentage of gasoline can be extracted, and from the record of the most percentage of gasoline can be extracted, and from the record of the most sensational development in the 1915 oil business was the rise and decline of the Cushing spool in Oklahoma. At its best Cushing flowed drafty 300,000 barrels of high-grade crude oil rich in gasoline. Cushing alone was largely responsible for the low-poiced gasoline obtainable in the first Anonths of 1915. Now, however, the first was largely responsible for the low-poiced gasoline obtainable in the first Anonths of 1915. Now, however, the first was largely responsible for the low-poiced gasoline obtainable in the first Anonths of 1915. Now, however, the first was successor to the Cushing alone was largely responsible for the low-poiced gasoline obtainable in the first Anonths of 1915. Now, however, the first was largely responsible for the low-poiced gasoline obtainable in the first Anonths of 1915. Now, however, the first was successor to the Cushing soil to display the first and the point of the so-called Healdson first and the point of the solution of the first taking the place of Cushing so far as mere quantity goes but the Heald ton oil is not as good a source of gasoline as was the Cu along. This same objection applies to, many of the new strikes, both in the work of the solution and the point of the gulf region. The gare fuel oils rather than geological indication first with the buse of the first sealing to the first was the

So statistic s of crude production are likely to be, misleading as an index to the gasoline

Statistics Likely To be Misleading. present high ly dae to a falling off in the flow of a gasoline-bearing crude, to the imnense foreign demand created by the European war and to the steady inthus due to normal economic causes though the rise itself was, perhaps, both quicker and higher than those causes suffice to explain. The country has to make the best of it, however, for there is little prospect of immediate relief. But there are several factors which promise to solve the problem in Une end.

Promising new strikes have been Promising new strikes have been made in northern Wyoming. The oil obtained from these new wells is of a grade that yields a good proportion of gasoline, and if the field holds up under development it may do much to relieve the scarcity. A continuation of the same pools apparently extends into Montana, for similar strikes have been made just over the Montana line, noteworthy as the first instances where Montana has produced oil in commercial quantities. cial quantities.

The high price of gasoline has en couraged prospecting for new pools all over the country. Several so-called

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G Street At 13th



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Nevin's "Rosary" will always live and be loved. A beautiful fabric it is, woven of fact and fancy—warp and woof a poignant grief and a melancholy resignation. Delicately these instruments trace the pattern, and spread the tapestry again before you—a rendition that will "still a heart in absence wrung."

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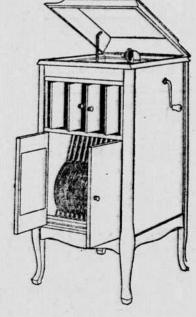
reverse of the same disc, Marshall's plaintive

melody, "I Hear You Calling Me"-here a "song

without words," another story of darkened romance surcharged with deep emotion. Again we have a delicate harmonization by the same skillful grouping of instruments-piano, 'cello and violin-an arrangement that has never before been used in recording either song. No matter how many times you may have heard these ballads of bygone happiness, you will want to hear them again in the exquisite new rendition—Colum-

bia Record No. A1815. Among the most appealing Columbia successes are these numbers in trio form. The voluminous Columbia Record catalog lists a host of them. Let your dealer play for you such a gem as D'Hardelot's "Because," Columbia Record No. A 1735, to-inch 75c; or "Love's Old Sweet Song" by Molloy, Columbia Record No. A968 10-inch, 75c.

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